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## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, lines 4 and 5 have been amended as follows:

The present application is a continuation-in-part application of US Patent Application No. 09/884,976, now U.S. Patent No. 6,720,062.

Page 1, lines 8 and 9 have been amended as follows:

The present invention relates to a grip including a substrate and a coating surface layer securely installed on the substrate via evenly distributed bonding points.

Page 1, line 16 through page 2, line 8 have been amended as follows:

Referring to Fig. 1, a conventional grip is a strap 1 wound about a handle of a racket. The strap 1 includes a substrate 3 and a coating surface layer 2 installed on the substrate 3. The substrate 3 is made of non-woven cloth. The coating surface layer 2 is made of PU material. In fabrication, the substrate 3 is immersed in or coated with a PU solution. The substrate 3 is immersed in water in order to cool the PU solution provided thereon, thus forming the coating surface layer 2. Now, the coating surface layer 2 and the substrate 3 are saturated with water so as to expand. The strap 1 has to be dried.

Made of materials having different water contents, the conting surface layer 2 and the substrate 3 must be dried for different periods of time. Moreover, the conting surface layer 2 and the substrate 3 have different rates of contraction so as to entail vulnerable and non-stable combination of the coating surface layer 2 with the substrate 3. The coating surface layer 2 can easily be separated or stripped from the substrate 3 after being used for some time. Furthermore, the weight of the product of the strap 1 is affected by thickness, water contents, etc. of the coating surface layer 2. Hence, the manufacturer cannot estimate and control the weight of the strap product accurately, thereby greatly affecting the quality of the conventional grip.

Page 2, lines 17-23 have been amended as follows:

According to the present invention, a grip is provided for a ratchet racket. The grip includes a substrate, a conting surface layer and bonding points. The substrate surface layer is formed of cloth <u>PU</u>. The conting substrate is formed of latex foam, thermoplastic

elastomeric foam, rubber or natural leather. The bonding points are evenly distributed between the substrate and the eoating surface layer for bonding the substrate and the eoating surface layer. The bonding points obstruct movement of water from the substrate to the coating surface layer when subject to pressure.

Page 3, line 12 through page 4, line 18 have been amended as follows:

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, in accordance with the present invention, a grip for a racket or the like includes a substrate 20 and a coating surface layer 10 installed on the substrate 20. A plurality of evenly distributed bonding points 30 is provided between the substrate 20 and the coating surface layer 10. The bonding points 30 are preferably adhesive such as thermoplastic gel so as to bond the substrate 20 with the coating surface layer 10.

In fabrication, the substrate 20 and the eoating surface layer 10 are made in advance, and the bonding points 30 are secured to the top face of the substrate 20. Then, the coating surface layer 10 is conted provided on the top face of the substrate 20. The bonding points 30 are finally subject to a heat press process for bonding the substrate 20 and the coating surface layer 10. The substrate 20 and the coating surface layer 10 are made in advance so that their weights are controlled accurately. The substrate 20 and the coating surface layer 10 need not be immersed in water and dried. Thus, the substrate 20 and the coating surface layer 10 will not be deformed because of expansion and contraction. The bonding is ensured, i.e., the substrate 20 and the eoating surface layer 10 will not be stripped from each other easily.

When a user sweats in his or her hand holding the grip, the sweat goes to the substrate 20 from the eoating surface layer 10 past the bonding points 30. The sweat infiltrates the substrate 20 eventually. When the user tightens his or her grip on the handle, the sweat tends to return to the coating surface layer 10 from the substrate 20. Should this happen, the user would feel uncomfortable in the hand. Fortunately, the sweat cannot return to the coating surface layer 10 from the substrate 20 immediately because it is obstructed by means of the bonding points 30. Therefore, the user holds the grip with comfort.

In addition, the coating surface layer 10 may be punched with bores or formed with recesses (not shown) so that the sweat can easily infiltrate into the substrate 20 and that the feel of the grip is improved.

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The coating 10 substrate 20 is made of latex foam, thermoplastic elastomeric foam, rubber or natural leather. The surface layer 10 is made PU.